

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR  
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

IN RE SANDRIDGE ENERGY, INC.     )  
SECURITIES LITIGATION             )

No. CIV-12-1341-W

Relating to All Securities Actions

**ORDER**

This matter comes before the Court on the Motion to Dismiss filed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), F.R.Civ.P., by defendants Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. ("Citigroup"), Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("Merrill Lynch"), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated ("Morgan Stanley"), Raymond James & Associates, Inc. ("Raymond James"), and RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBC Capital")(collectively "movants" or "Underwriters"). Lead plaintiffs Laborers Pension Trust Fund for Northern Nevada ("Laborers"), Construction Laborers Pension Trust of Greater St. Louis ("Construction Laborers") and Vladimir and Angelica Galkin (collectively "Galkins")(collectively "Lead Plaintiffs") and plaintiffs Judith Greenberg, Charles Blackburn and Ted Odell (collectively "Trust Plaintiffs") have responded in opposition, and the Underwriters have filed a reply. Based upon the allegations in the corrected consolidated amended complaint ("Amended Complaint"), the Court makes its determination.

James Glitz and Roger Thornberry on December 5, 2012, and Louis Carbone on January 4, 2013, filed lawsuits "on behalf of all purchasers of the securities of SandRidge Energy, Inc. ("SandRidge") between February 24, 2011, and November 8, 2012," Glitz v. SandRidge Energy, Inc., No. CIV-12-1341-W, Doc. 1 at 2, ¶ 2 ("Glitz"); Carbone v. SandRidge Energy, Inc., No. CIV-13-19-W, Doc. 1 at 2, ¶ 2 ("Carbone"), for alleged violations of federal securities laws arising out of the dissemination of allegedly false and

misleading statements concerning SandRidge's business and operational status and financial projections. Named as defendants in those lawsuits were SandRidge and three individuals: Tom L. Ward, then SandRidge Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Matthew K. Grubb, then SandRidge President and Chief Operating Officer, and James D. Bennett, then SandRidge Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA"), 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4, which provides in pertinent part that no

later than 20 days after the date on which the [first] complaint is filed, the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall cause to be published, in a widely circulated national business-oriented publication or wire service, a notice advising members of the purported plaintiff class . . . of the pendency of the action, the claims asserted therein, and the purported class period . . . [,]

15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(A)(i)(I), notice of the Glitz action was published on December 5, 2012, in Business Wire, Inc. ("Business Wire"), a national business-oriented wire service.

See Glitz, Doc. 29-3; Carbone, Doc. 16-3. The Notice

announced that a class action ha[d] been commenced . . . on behalf of all persons or entities who purchased the securities of SandRidge[, referred to by its New York Stock Exchange symbol, SD,] . . . between February 24, 2011 and November 8, 2012 . . . ,

Glitz, Doc. 29-3 at 1, which the Notice defined as the "Class Period." Id.

The Notice further advised that the lawsuit

charge[d] SandRidge and certain of its officers and directors with violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934[.]

id., because SandRidge and these officers and directors had

issued materially false and misleading statements regarding . . . [SandRidge's] operational status and financial projections . . . [by] misrepresent[ing] and/or fail[ing] to disclose . . . (a) that they had been

overstating the value of SandRidge's Mississippian formation<sup>1</sup> assets throughout the Class Period as contrary to their repeated mantra that SandRidge had successfully transformed itself from a primarily natural gas to a primarily oil producing company, when in reality its Mississippian formation assets consisted of significantly higher low-margin natural gas deposits and significantly lower high-margin oil deposits than the market had previously been led to believe; (b) [that] mechanical issues with one of three rigs . . . [SandRidge] needed to drill in its new Gulf of Mexico assets acquired in the Dynamic Offshore Resources LLC acquisition in early 2012 rendered that rig inoperable during the second quarter of 2012, requiring that [SandRidge] . . . ramp down drilling in the Gulf of Mexico; (c) that contrary to their Class Period statements, defendants intended that the \$1.3 billion Dynamic Offshore acquisition be utilized as a "financing vehicle" for . . . [SandRidge's] onshore drilling projects; and (d) that as a result, defendants knew SandRidge's fiscal year 2012 earnings guidance was not attainable.

Id. at 1-2.

Thereafter, Glitz and Carbone came before the Court on various motions and, by agreement, the Court, on March 6, 2013, consolidated the two matters for all pretrial proceedings and for trial. The Court found, inter alia, that the cases

involve[d] claims on behalf of purchasers of SandRidge securities for alleged violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j, 78t, and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 10b-5 and . . . [were] grounded on the same factual and legal issues: whether the plaintiffs purchased SandRidge securities at artificially inflated prices as a result of the defendants' allegedly false and misleading statements and whether the defendants' conduct violated sections 10(b) and 20(a), e.g., 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b); id. § 78t(a), and SEC Rule 10b-5.

Glitz, Doc. 60 at 3 n.4 (citing Glitz, Doc. 1; Carbone, Doc. 1).

---

<sup>1</sup>The Mississippian Play is described in the Amended Complaint as "a geological formation that extends hundreds of miles across northern Oklahoma and south-central Kansas." Doc. 75 at 26, ¶ 74. It is alleged that the Mississippian formation "ranges from a few hundred feet to as much as 1000 feet thick, and is composed of layers of limestone, chert and limey mudstones that were deposited in a shallow sea during the Mississippian geological period over 300 million years ago. Oil has been produced from the formation since the 1940's from conventional vertical wells. Beginning in 2007, horizontal well and hydraulic fracturing technology has been applied to extract oil from reservoirs within the . . . formation." Id.

On that same date, the Court, pursuant to the PSLRA, appointed as "Lead Plaintiffs" in the consolidated action Laborers, Construction Laborers and the Galkins. E.g., Glitz, Doc. 60 at 4. In doing so, the Court followed the procedure set forth in the PSLRA, which provides that no

later than 90 days after the date on which a notice is published . . . , the court shall . . . appoint as lead plaintiff the member or members of the purported plaintiff class that the court determines to be most capable of adequately representing the interests of class members . . . .

Id. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(i).

In making its determination, the Court was statutorily mandated to adopt a presumption that the most adequate plaintiff . . . [was] the person or group of persons that—

(aa) ha[d] either filed the complaint or made a motion in response to a notice . . . ;

(bb) . . . ha[d] the largest financial interest in the relief sought by the class; and

(cc) otherwise satisfie[d] the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Id. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(I). Mindful that this presumption could

be rebutted . . . upon proof by a member of the purported plaintiff class that the presumptively most adequate plaintiff

. . . w[ould] not fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class . . . ,

id. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(II)(aa), the Court determined that the presumption had not been rebutted in this instance and that Laborers, Construction Laborers and the Galkins satisfied all statutory and Rule 23 requirements: they not only had filed a timely request for appointment as lead plaintiff and had shown that they had the largest financial interest in

the relief sought by the defined class, e.g., Glitz, Doc. 29-4; Carbone, Doc. 16-4, but also had claims that were typical of those of the proposed class and would fairly and adequately protect the interests of that class.

On July 30, 2013, Laborers, Construction Laborers and the Galkins as Lead Plaintiffs filed the Amended Complaint. See Doc. 75. The amended pleading named additional plaintiffs—Greenberg, Blackburn and Odell, as well as additional defendants. Included in the latter group<sup>2</sup> were the Underwriters and

(a) SandRidge Mississippian Trust I ("Miss Trust I"), "a Delaware statutory trust formed in December 2010 to own overriding royalty interests to be conveyed to the trust by SandRidge in 37 horizontal wells producing from the Mississippian formation in Oklahoma and royalty interests in 123 horizontal development wells to be drilled in th[at] . . . formation," id. at 17, ¶ 41; and

(b) SandRidge Mississippian Trust II ("Miss Trust II"), "a Delaware statutory trust formed in December 2011 to own overriding royalty interests to be conveyed to the trust by . . . SandRidge in 67 producing horizontal wells in the Mississippian formation in

---

<sup>2</sup>Renamed as defendants in the Amended Complaint were (a) Ward as SandRidge Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of SandRidge's Board of Directors ("Board") and as President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Boards of Directors for SandRidge Mississippian Trust I ("Miss Trust I Board") and SandRidge Mississippian Trust II ("Miss Trust II Board"), (b) Bennett as SandRidge Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Miss Trust II, and Grubb as Sandridge President and Chief Operating Officer.

Also named as defendants in the Amended Complaint were

- (a) Randall D. Cooley as SandRidge Senior Accounting Officer and Senior Vice President, Divisional, and as Senior Vice President of Accounting of Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II;
- (b) D. Dwight Scott as a Miss Trust I Board member;
- (c) Jim J. Brewer, Jr., and Jeffrey S. Serota as Miss Trust II Board members; and
- (d) Everett R. Dobson, William A. Gilliland, Daniel W. Jordan and Roy T. Oliver as Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II Board members.

Oklahoma and Kansas, and overriding royalty interests in 206 horizontal development wells to be drilled in th[at] . . . formation." Id. ¶ 42.

Morgan Stanley, a global financial services firm, and Raymond James, operating as an investment bank, had acted as co-lead underwriters for Miss Trust I and had helped draft and disseminate the prospectus for that offering. Merrill Lynch, a global financial services firm, Citigroup, a brokerage firm and the securities arm of Citigroup Inc., and RBC Capital, a brokerage firm and the securities arm of RBC Capital Markets, together with Morgan Stanley and Raymond James had acted as co-lead underwriters for Miss Trust II and helped draft and disseminate the prospectus for that offering.

As the record establishes, on January 5, 2011, Miss Trust I and SandRidge, as co-registrants, filed a registration statement with the SEC. See Doc. 132-1. The prospectus with respect to the Miss Trust I Offering, which together with certain SEC filings and other papers, formed the Miss Trust I Registration Statement, became effective on April 7, 2011, and 15,000,000 common units representing beneficial interests in the trust were sold at \$21.00 per unit. An over-allotment option was also granted to the Underwriters<sup>3</sup> to purchase up to an additional 2,250,000 common units. On April 12, 2011, this option was exercised, and in accordance with its Registration Statement and prospectus, Miss Trust I completed its initial public offering of 17,250,000 common units. See Doc. 75 at 50, ¶

---

<sup>3</sup>Miss Trust I underwriters, which helped draft and disseminate the prospectus, included not only Raymond James and Morgan Stanley, but also Wells Fargo Securities LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("Oppenheimer"), Madison Williams & Co. LLC, Morgan Keenan & Co., Inc., Robert W. Baird & Co. Inc. and Wunderlich Securities, Inc. ("Wunderlich"). See Doc. 75 at 19, ¶ 49; Doc. 130-1 at 117. The Trust Plaintiffs have contended that these entities "were paid over \$23.5 million in connection with the Miss Trust I Offering . . . ." Doc. 75 at 19, ¶ 50 (emphasis deleted).

133. The Trust Plaintiffs have asserted that the net proceeds from this offering totaled \$339,900,000.00. See id.

On January 5, 2012, Miss Trust II and SandRidge, as co-registrants, filed a registration statement with the SEC for the Miss Trust II Offering. The prospectus with respect to the Miss Trust II Offering, which together with certain SEC filings and other papers, formed the Miss Trust II Registration Statement, became effective on April 18, 2012, and 26,000,000 common units representing beneficial interests in Miss Trust II were sold at \$21.00 per unit. An over-allotment option was again granted to the Underwriters<sup>4</sup> to purchase up to an additional 3,900,000 common units, and on April 17, 2012, the Underwriters exercised this option. See id. at 34, ¶ 100. In accordance with the prospectus, Miss Trust II completed its initial public offering of 29,900,000 common units. See id. at 50, ¶ 133. According to the Trust Plaintiffs, the net proceeds totaled \$587,100,000.00. See id.

Greenberg had acquired common units of Miss Trust I and Blackburn and Odell had acquired common units of Miss Trust II, that they claimed, respectively, were "pursuant or traceable to the Miss Trust I Offering," id. at 14, ¶ 23, or "pursuant or traceable to the Miss Trust II Offering . . . ." Id. ¶ 24; e.g., id. at 15, ¶ 25.

The Underwriters are named in only two causes of action in the Amended Complaint, Counts III and IV. Relief is sought under Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the

---

<sup>4</sup>Miss Trust II underwriters that helped draft and disseminate the prospectus included Raymond James, Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, RBC Capital and Morgan Stanley, as well as UBS Securities LLC, Oppenheimer, Wunderlich, Sanders Morris Harris Inc., and Johnson Rice & Company L.L.C. See Doc. 75 at 19, ¶ 49; Doc. 130-2 at 144. The Trust Plaintiffs have alleged that these entities "were paid over \$37.6 million in connection with the Miss Trust II Offering." Doc. 75 at 19, ¶ 50 (emphasis deleted).

Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77k, 77l(a)(2), respectively, based upon the Trust Plaintiffs'<sup>5</sup> contentions that the movants "failed to perform adequate due diligence," Doc. 75 at 19, ¶ 50, as underwriters for the Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II Offerings and "were negligent in failing to ensure that the Registration Statements and Prospectuses for . . . [these] [o]fferings were prepared properly and accurately." *Id.* at 19-20, ¶ 50. The Trust Plaintiffs have further complained that the Underwriters' "failure to conduct an adequate due diligence investigation was a substantial factor leading to the harm [giving rise to their claims] . . . ." *Id.* at 20, ¶ 50.

In addition to challenging the plausibility of the allegations advanced in support of Counts III and IV under Rule 12(b)(6), supra, the Underwriters have argued that these counts should be dismissed because there was no suggestion in the Notice published on December 5, 2012, see Doc. 29-3, that any lawsuit had been commenced on behalf of purchasers of common units issued by Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II, the New York Stock Exchange symbols for which are SDT and SDR, respectively, or that any claims were being asserted with respect to the Miss Trust I and the Miss Trust II Offerings. The Underwriters have contended that because no "plaintiff" has ever published notice of a putative class action on behalf of investors in Miss Trust I or Miss Trust II, dismissal is warranted for failure to comply with the notice requirement of the PSLRA.

Resolution of this issue requires comparison of the allegations in the complaint filed in Glitz<sup>6</sup> and the statements in the Notice advising of that lawsuit and the allegations in the

---

<sup>5</sup>Despite the use of the collective term "plaintiffs" in the Amended Complaint, neither Laborers, Construction Laborers nor the Galkins purchased common units issued by Miss Trust I or Miss Trust II.

<sup>6</sup>In his complaint, Carbone repeated the allegations set forth in Glitz.



Amended Complaint. See Kaplan v. S.A.C. Capital Advisors, L.P., 947 F. Supp.2d 366, 367 (S.D.N.Y. 2013)(quoting Waldman v. Wachovia Corp., 2009 WL 2950362 \*1 (S.D.N.Y. 2009)("Although courts typically disfavor republication when a complaint is amended, courts have required new notice where the amended complaint substantially alters the claims or class members."); In re Thornberg Mortgage, Inc. Securities Litigation, 629 F. Supp.2d 1233, 1242 (D.N.M. 2009)(where new claims are closely related to initial claims expressly covered in the notice, requiring further notice for amendments would serve only to delay case).

Accordingly, the Court has reviewed the allegations in the Amended Complaint asserted by the Trust Plaintiffs on behalf of Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II investors and the complaint filed in Glitz, which purported to assert claims solely on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of SandRidge common stock, to determine whether the Underwriters are entitled to the relief they have requested.

In Count III of the Amended Complaint, which seeks to impose liability under Section 11, the Trust Plaintiffs have alleged in particular

(1) that the Registration Statements for the Miss Trust I and the Miss Trust II Offerings "were inaccurate and misleading, contained untrue statements of material facts, omitted facts necessary to make the statements made therein not misleading, and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein[,]" Doc. 75 at 159-60, ¶ 393;

(2) that the movants were each underwriters, as that term is used in Section 11(a)(5) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k(a)(5), with respect to the Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II Offerings;

(3) that the Underwriters "were required to investigate with due diligence the representations contained [in the Registration Statements] . . . to confirm that they did not contain materially misleading statements or omit material facts[,]" Doc. 75 at 160-61, ¶ 396;

(4) that none of the Underwriters "made a reasonable investigation or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the [representations] . . . contained in . . . the Registration Statements, were true, were without omission of any material facts, and/or were not misleading[,]" *id.* at 161, ¶ 396; and

(5) that they (Greenberg, Blackburn and Odell) relied on the Registration Statements and acquired common units in the Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II Offerings.

In Count IV, wherein relief is sought under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, the Trust Plaintiffs have alleged

(1) that the Underwriters issued, caused to be issued and/or signed the Registration Statements, which contained prospectuses that were used to induce investors to purchase common units of Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II;

(2) that these Registration Statements contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading, and omitted material facts required to be stated therein;

(3) that the Underwriters, acting through their employees, agents and others, participated in the preparation and dissemination of the Registration Statements and solicited investors' purchases for the Underwriters' personal financial gain and benefit;

(4) that the Underwriters in particular

(a) made the decision to conduct the Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II Offerings and to do the offerings at the price set forth in the offering documents;

(b) drafted, revised and/or approved the Registration Statements, which not only were designed and calculated to create interest in the securities of the Trusts, but also were widely distributed by or on behalf of these defendants for that purpose;

(c) finalized the prospectuses and caused them to become effective; and

(d) conceived and planned the Trust Offerings and orchestrated all activities necessary to affect the sale of these securities to the public, by issuing securities, promoting the securities and supervising their distribution and ultimate sale to investors;

(5) that they (Greenberg, Blackburn and Odell) did not know and could not have known of the untruths or omissions contained in the Registration Statements; and

(6) that the Underwriters, although obligated to make a reasonable and diligent investigation of the statements contained in the Registration Statements to ensure that such statements were true and that there was no omission of material fact required to be stated in order to make the statements contained therein not misleading, failed to make a reasonable investigation or possessed no reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the Registration Statements were accurate and complete in all material respects.

In support of her particular claims for relief, Greenberg has alleged in the Amended Complaint

(1) that the Miss Trust I Registration Statement's report with regard to SandRidge's "understanding" of the Mississippian formation and the "consistency" of that region<sup>7</sup> were materially false and misleading when made because they failed to disclose certain adverse

---

<sup>7</sup>See Doc. 75 at 76, ¶ 190.

facts about SandRidge's understanding of the geological-makeup of the Mississippian formation: namely, that "the geology of the Mississippian is highly variable and there was very limited horizontal well production history from which reliable reserve forecasts could be made," Doc. 75 at 65, ¶ 162(a), and that "[t]here was a risk that areas where SandRidge was drilling horizontal wells may have had partially depleted reservoirs as a result of the vertical wells drilled in the Mississippian since the 1940s[,]" id. ¶ 162(b);

(2) that contrary to the representations in the Miss Trust I Registration Statement, "there was no 'continuity' or 'consistency' across the [areas of mutual interest ('AMI')]," id. at 77, ¶ 191, because "the formation geology and individual well productivity across the AMI was highly variable[,]. . . [and] there was limited production history from Mississippian horizontal wells such that [estimated ultimate recovery per well ('EUR')] projections were not firmly established[,]" id.;

(3) that the Registration Statement emphasized that the reserves associated with Miss Trust I's underlying properties<sup>8</sup> consisted of 48-49% oil and provided certain other reserve information,<sup>9</sup> and that such statements were materially false "because the liquid fraction for typical Mississippian wells at that time was only 40% oil and 60% gas as

---

<sup>8</sup>The Miss Trust I Registration Statement identified the "Underlying Properties" as

consist[ing] of the working interest owned by SandRidge in the Mississippian formation in Alfalfa, Garfield, Grant, Major and Woods counties in Oklahoma arising under leases and farmout agreements related to properties from which the [proved developed producing] Royalty Interest and the [probable undeveloped] Royalty Interest will be conveyed. The Underlying Properties consist of approximately 64,200 gross acres (42,900 net acres).

Id. ¶ 190.

<sup>9</sup>See id. at 77, ¶ 192.

opposed to the 48% oil and 52% gas that [SandRidge] . . . represented[.]" id. at 79, ¶ 193; and

(4) that the Miss Trust I Registration Statement was materially false and misleading because it failed to account for the involvement of the Ward-related entities<sup>10</sup> in the Mississippian formation<sup>11</sup> and for the amount of natural gas relative to oil in that formation.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>10</sup>The Amended Complaint alleges that "[d]efendant Ward is affiliated with several entities that operate in the same business and location as SandRidge," id. at 35, ¶ 104, and that "some of these entities are direct competitors of SandRidge." Id. Identified as "Ward-related entities" are WCT Resources, L.L.C., 192 Investments, L.L.C., and TLW Land & Cattle, L.P. See id.

<sup>11</sup>Greenberg has contended that the Underwriters knew or recklessly disregarded that the Ward-related entities (a) had "acquired huge amounts of land and mineral rights in the Mississippian play ('in advance of or alongside of SandRidge's holdings', id. at 62, ¶ 158(a),) that benefitted from SandRidge's spending and development activities in the area[.]" id., (b) had "inappropriately moved ahead of . . . [SandRidge] to acquire mineral rights from third-parties, and then flipped th[ose] . . . [rights] to SandRidge . . .," id. at 62-63, ¶ 158(b), and (c) had "stood to gain financially even if production in the Mississippian [formation] was lower than represented by SandRidge or if SandRidge's Mississippian wells did not generate attractive rates of return to SandRidge." Id. at 63, ¶ 158(c); e.g., id. at 35-36, ¶ 104.

<sup>12</sup>In particular, Greenberg has alleged the Underwriters knew or recklessly disregarded the following facts about the amount of gas relative to oil:

(a) The Mississippian was much gassier than represented . . . . Production data that SandRidge reported to the Oklahoma Tax Commission showed that SandRidge understated the gas to oil ratio for its typical horizontal well in its Mississippian play and that the oil production relative to gas production as reported was approximately half of that represented . . . . In addition, the oil to gas ratio was contrary to . . . representations that SandRidge had completed its transformation from a gas to an oil company. With the large price premium commanded by the market for oil versus natural gas, SandRidge's overstatement of the oil percentage misrepresents and greatly overstates the value of their wells in the Mississippian play; and

(b) Contrary to [the] . . . statements during 2011 that [the] . . . Mississippian wells on average produced 52% oil and 48% gas, production data reported by SandRidge reveals that its wells produced less than 40% oil and more than 60% gas during 2011[.]

Id. at 63-64, ¶ 160(a)-(b).

As to Blackburn and Odell's claims in the Amended Complaint with regard to Miss Trust II, these Trust Plaintiffs have alleged

(1) that the Underwriters knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that the Miss Trust II Registration Statement's description of SandRidge's "understanding"<sup>13</sup> of the Mississippian region was materially false and misleading because it failed to disclose certain alleged adverse facts about SandRidge's "understanding of the geology of the Mississippian [formation]," Doc. 75 at 106, ¶ 270,<sup>14</sup> and the involvement of the Ward-related entities in that region;

---

<sup>13</sup>As alleged in the Amended Complaint, that "understanding" is as follows:

The Underlying Properties are located in northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas in the Mississippian formation, which is an expansive carbonate hydrocarbon system located on the Anadarko Shelf. The top of the formation is encountered between 4,000 feet and 7,000 feet and lies stratigraphically between the Pennsylvanian-aged Morrow formation and the Devonian-aged Woodford Shale formation. The Mississippian formation can reach 1,000 feet in gross thickness and the targeted porosity zone is between 50 and 100 feet in thickness. The formation's geology is well understood as a result of the thousands of vertical wells drilled and produced there since the 1940s, including approximately 73 vertical wells drilled on the Underlying Properties, and over 400 horizontal wells drilled in the region in the Mississippian formation.

Id. at 106, ¶ 269.

<sup>14</sup>The alleged "adverse facts" about which the Underwriters knew or which they recklessly disregarded include the following:

(a) the geology of the Mississippian is highly variable and there was very limited horizontal well production history from which reliable reserve forecasts could be made. Contrary to [the Underwriters'] . . . statements, there was not a single type curve across their entire leasehold extending for hundreds of miles. Indeed, after the Class Period, SandRidge provided multiple type well curves based on geographical region instead of relying on just a single type well decline curve as [SandRidge] . . . had done during the Class Period; and

(b) [t]here was a risk that areas where SandRidge was drilling horizontal wells may have had partially depleted reservoirs as a result of the vertical wells drilled in the Mississippian since the 1940s.

Id. at 65, ¶ 162.

(2) that contrary to the Miss Trust II Registration Statement, "there was no 'continuity' or 'consistency' across the AML," id. at 106-07, ¶ 270;

(3) that instead, "the formation geology and individual well productivity across the AML was highly variable," id. at 107, ¶ 270, and "there was limited production history from Mississippian horizontal wells such that EUR projections were not firmly established[.]" id.;

(4) that the Registration Statement, and, in particular, the "Summary" and "Calculation of Target Distributions" sections of the Miss Trust II Prospectus were materially false and misleading to the extent they, respectively, "stressed that the proved reserves in the properties associated with the Miss Trust II consisted of 46.8% oil and 53.2% natural gas," id. ¶ 271, and "show[ed] the estimated % of oil volumes ranging from 47% in the first quarter of 2012 to 51% projected for the fourth quarter of 2012 for the assets associated with the Miss Trust II[.]" id. ¶ 272, because they failed to disclose "adverse facts about . . . the amount of natural gas relative to oil[.]"<sup>15</sup> id. at 108, ¶ 273, and "the steep drop in production experienced by SandRidge horizontal Mississippian wells[.]"<sup>16</sup> id.; and

(5) that "the statements that '[t]he proved reserves consist of 46.8% oil and 53.2% natural gas' and '[t]he probable reserves consist of 46.9% oil and 53.1% natural gas' were materially false and misleading when made because the liquid fraction for typical Mississippian wells at that time was only 35% oil and 65% gas[.]" id. at 109, ¶ 273.

---

<sup>15</sup>See Doc. 75 at 63-64, ¶ 160.

<sup>16</sup>See id. at 64-65, ¶ 161.

In the Glitz complaint, which was the subject of the Notice issued in Business Wire, Glitz and Thornberry contended, inter alia, as their allegations relate to the Trusts,

(1) that SandRidge and the three individual defendants, Ward, Grubb and Bennett, had "maintained that SandRidge had successfully transformed itself from being a primarily low-margin natural gas producing [company] to a primarily high-margin oil producing company[.]" Glitz, Doc. 1 at 3, ¶ 4;

(2) that based on this "bullish mantra concerning [SandRidge's] . . . successful conversion[.]" id. ¶ 40, SandRidge's "stock traded at inflated prices . . .," id., and allowed SandRidge "to significantly monetize [its] . . . Mississippian formation assets, . . . by [inter alia] . . . [r]aising \$928.7 million by transferring certain Mississippian formation assets to two trusts and selling common units in those two trusts in two underwritten public offerings[.]" id. at 3-4, ¶ 5;

(3) that "on March 29, 2011, [SandRidge and the three individual] [d]efendants announced they intended to sell a 45% stake in [SandRidge's] . . . Mississippian formation assets through the initial public offering of 12.5 million common units of . . . Miss[ ] Trust I . . .," id. at 9, ¶ 24;

(4) that according to a "press release issued that day, the '[Miss] Trust [I] [would] own royalty interests conveyed to it by SandRidge which [would] entitle the Trust to a percentage of the proceeds received by SandRidge from the production of hydrocarbons from currently producing wells and development wells to be drilled by SandRidge on approximately 42,600 net acres in the Mississippian formation in northern Oklahoma[.]'" id. at 10, ¶ 24;



(5) that "[o]n April 6, 2011, [SandRidge] . . . announced the . . . Miss[ ] Trust I IPO had been upsized to 15 million common units priced at \$21.00 per common unit[.]" id. ¶ 26, and "closed April 12, 2011," id. ¶ 27, "result[ing] in net proceeds to the Trust . . . of approximately \$338.7 million," id.;

(6) that a second press release "emphasiz[ed] the success of [SandRidge's] . . . efforts to monetize the purportedly oil-rich Mississippian formation assets through the . . . Miss[ ] Trust I IPO," id. at 11, ¶ 28; but

(7) that "[t]he true facts, which were known by [SandRidge and the three individual] . . . [d]efendants but concealed from the investing public . . . were . . . [that SandRidge, Ward, Grubb and Bennett] had been overstating the value of SandRidge's Mississippian formation assets . . . as contrary to their repeated mantra that SandRidge had successfully transformed itself[.] . . . [when] in reality its Mississippian formation assets consisted of significantly higher low-margin natural gas deposits and significantly lower high-margin oil deposits . . . , [that] [d]ue to 'problematic' 'mechanical' issues with one of three rigs . . . [SandRidge] needed to drill in its new Gulf of Mexico assets acquired in . . . early 2012, [SandRidge] . . . had been required to 'ramp down the drilling in the Gulf of Mexico . . . , [that] [c]ontrary to the[ ] Class Period statements, [SandRidge, Ward, Grubb and Bennett] . . . intended that [an] . . . [o]ffshore acquisition be utilized as a 'financing vehicle' for . . . [SandRidge's] onshore drilling projects . . . , and . . . [t]hat as a result, [SandRidge, Ward, Grubb and Bennett] . . . knew SandRidge's [fiscal year] 2012 earnings guidance was not attainable." Id. at 29-30, ¶ 61.<sup>17</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup>These same allegations form the basis of the Notice. See Doc. 29-3 at 1-2.

In response to the Underwriters' request for dismissal for failure to comply with the PSLRA, Greenberg, Blackburn and Odell have argued that the complaint filed in Glitz, as clearly indicated in the Business Wire Notice, was brought on behalf of "all purchasers of the securities of SandRidge[.]" Glitz, Doc. 1 at 2, ¶ 2 (emphasis added); Carbone, Doc. 1 at 2, ¶ 2; Doc. 29-3 at 1, and that their claims under Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act and that the claims of Laborers, Construction Laborers and the Galkins under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 share a common nucleus of fact: "whether . . . SandRidge securities [were purchased] at artificially inflated prices as a result of the defendants' allegedly false and misleading statements[.]" Doc. 141 at 42 n.18 (quoting Glitz, Doc. 60 at 3 n.4).

Admittedly, there are commonalities between the complaint in Glitz and the Notice and the Amended Complaint. The Class Period first defined in Glitz (and repeated in the Notice) did not change. See Glitz, Doc. 1 at 2, ¶ 1; Doc. 29-3 at 1; Doc. 75 at 6, ¶ 1. Glitz refers to the Trusts and the reasons they were created. See Glitz, Doc. 1 at 3-4, ¶ 5.

The differences, however, overshadow these commonalities. The Glitz complaint and the Notice focus solely on buyers of SandRidge securities; while the Amended Complaint repeats these claims (and the allegations giving rise to them), it includes as potential plaintiffs investors in Miss Trust I and Miss Trust II.<sup>18</sup> The Glitz complaint

---

<sup>18</sup>The Lead Plaintiffs and the Trust Plaintiffs have argued that "both the original and amended complaints assert claims on behalf of the same class of SandRidge securities purchasers." Doc. 141 at 45, n.20. That may be true, but only as to the Lead Plaintiffs. The complaint in Glitz identified the proposed class as "purchasers of SandRidge securities between February 24, 2011 and November 8, 2012, excluding defendants." Glitz, Doc. 1 at 32, ¶ 68. The Amended Complaint has defined the proposed class as

all purchasers of SandRidge securities . . . , consisting of the following:

identified misrepresentations and omissions in SEC filings other than offering documents;<sup>19</sup> the Amended Complaint, as it pertains to the Underwriters, identifies alleged misstatements and omissions in the Trusts' offering materials.

Glitz and the Notice rely on the fact that "SandRidge's stock fell precipitously from its November 8, 2012 closing price of \$6.10 per share to . . . \$5.51 per share on November 9, 2012, or 9%." Glitz, Doc. 1 at 5, ¶ 8; e.g., Doc. 29-3 at 2. Such statement does not, however, reflect the price per share of the Trusts' common units,<sup>20</sup> and neither the allegations in the Glitz complaint nor the statements in the Business Wire Notice would have alerted investors of the pendency of an action involving securities issued by either Trust.<sup>21</sup>

---

... from SandRidge's . . .

- (a) purchasers of the common stock of SandRidge . . . ;
- (b) purchasers of the common units of the Miss Trust I in or traceable to the Miss Trust I Offering . . . ;
- (c) purchasers of the common units of the Miss Trust II in or traceable to the Miss Trust II Offering . . . .

Doc. 75 at 20, ¶ 54.

<sup>19</sup>See, e.g., Glitz, Doc. 1 at 6, ¶ 9; id. at 8, ¶ 21; id. at 11, ¶ 28; id. at 12, ¶ 30; id. at 14, ¶ 34; id. at 19, ¶ 41; id. at 23, ¶ 48; id. ¶ 49.

<sup>20</sup>As the Amended Complaint indicates, the price per share of a common unit of the Miss Trust I fell from \$18.95 on November 8, 2012, to \$17.54 on November 9, 2012—a decline of 7.4%. See Doc. 75 at 11, ¶ 11. The price per share of a common unit of the Miss Trust II fell more than 8.5% from \$19.36 on November 8, 2012, to \$17.70 on November 9, 2012. See id.

<sup>21</sup>The Amended Complaint very clearly distinguishes between SandRidge's common securities and the Trusts' common units. See, e.g., Doc. 75 at 147, ¶ 355. And while SandRidge and the Trusts may be, as the Lead Plaintiffs and the Trust Plaintiffs have argued, "inextricably linked," Doc. 141 at 43, they are "separate legal entities." Id. at 15. See Doc. 130-1 at 2 (Miss Trust I units "represent undivided beneficial interests in the property of the trust. They do not represent any interest in Sandridge."); id. at 13 ("trust units do not represent interests in or obligations of SandRidge"); id. at 47 (same); Doc. 130-2 at 2 (Miss Trust II "represent undivided beneficial interests in the property of the trust. They do not represent any interest in SandRidge."); id. at 18 ("trust units do not represent interests in or obligations of SandRidge"); id. at 58 (same).

Because the transactions giving rise to the claims against the Underwriters are grounded on new factual and legal allegations, e.g., Teamsters Local 445 Freight Division Pension Fund v. Bombardier Inc., 2005 WL 1322721 (S.D.N.Y. 2005), the Court finds that "the [A]mended [C]omplaint . . . [has] dramatically alter[ed] the contours of the lawsuit," In re Leapfrog Enterprises, Inc. Securities Litigation, 2005 WL 5327775 \*3 (N.D. Cal. 2005), and that the Underwriters are entitled to the dismissal they have requested.

Such finding<sup>22</sup> is bolstered by the Underwriters' argument that Greenberg, Odell and Blackburn are not presumptively the most effective class representatives and do not adequately represent the interests of purchasers of common units issued by Miss Trust I and/or Miss Trust II "given their relatively inconsequential transactions," Doc. 129 at 24: Greenberg "acquired" 800 common units of Miss Trust I on October 2, 2012, some eighteen (18) months after the Miss Trust I Offering, at a price per unit of \$23.21, see Doc. 75 at 168; Odell purchased 2,000 common units of Miss Trust II on April 18, 2012, at a price per unit of \$21.25, see id. at 170; and Blackburn purchased 1,000 common units of Miss Trust II on May 2, 2012, at a price per unit of \$23.00. See id. at 171.

While "courts have required plaintiffs to republish notice when the amended pleading affects a new class of plaintiffs, asserts new legal theories or claims, or is based on new factual allegations," Vanleeuwen v. Keyuan Petrochemicals, Inc., 2013 WL 2247394 \* 5 (C.D. Cal. 2013)(citations omitted), the Underwriters have requested dismissal

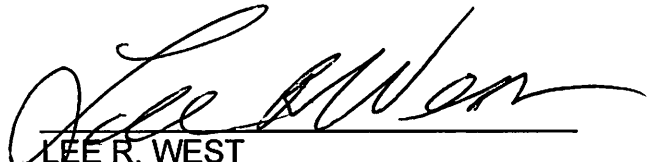
---

<sup>22</sup>Having found the Lead Plaintiffs and the Trust Plaintiffs' failure to comply with the PSLRA to be dispositive, the Court has not considered the Underwriters' arguments regarding standing or their challenges to the plausibility or sufficiency of the allegations advanced in support of Counts III and IV.

rather than republication; likewise, neither the Lead Plaintiffs nor the Trust Plaintiffs have suggested the latter in case the Court found the Underwriters' arguments meritorious.

Accordingly, having determined that the Trust Plaintiffs may not proceed on their claims against the Underwriters in the absence of compliance with the notice provision of the PSLRA,<sup>23</sup> the Court DISMISSES without prejudice the claims asserted by Greenberg, Blackburn and Odell against the Underwriters in Counts III and IV and GRANTS the Underwriters' Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint [Doc. 128].

ENTERED this 11<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2015.

  
LEE R. WEST  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

---

<sup>23</sup>E.g., Vanleeuwen \*6 (permitting plaintiffs to proceed on their claims without providing notice to members of new class of plaintiffs contrary to letter and intent of notice requirements provided by section 78u-4(a)(3)).